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It is reported here that the American consul at Payta died May 30 of plague. It was denied, however, that plague was present there at that time. The Ecuadorean consul, to whom the board of health cabled, replied that death was caused by typhoid fever, after an illness of seven days. Yesterday the following cable was received by the board of health:

Two cases of plague certain. One died. Other convalescent. There are no others.

The steamship *Chile* arrived at this port June 11, and, being refused entrance by the port authorities, continued to Ancon, Canal Zone.

On the voyage from Pisco, Chile, to Callao, one steerage passenger died, presumably of plague, and was buried at sea. At Callao a member of the crew was removed, ill with symptoms suspicious of plague, and on arrival here a member of the crew was ill. Being advised of this, the port physician, whom I accompanied for the purpose of examining the crew and passengers and witnessing the fumigation, refused to board the vessel until instructed by the board of health. I suggested that it would be better to see the sick man and report the diagnosis to the board, that it might act more certainly; but this was not done.

The president of the board asked me to cable Doctor Lloyd at Callao and learn the diagnosis of the case removed at that port, but before an answer was received the board met and decided that the vessel should leave port immediately and without communication.

I asked permission to go on board to examine the sick man, and offered to go in quarantine for ten days if this were granted. My purpose was to examine the man, take such precautionary steps as the case demanded and circumstances allowed, and cable Surg. J. C. Perry at Ancon. My request was refused. The vessel sailed immediately for Ancon and I cabled the facts to Doctor Perry. Next day I received a cable from Doctor Lloyd, in answer to the one I sent at the request of the board of health, informing me that the man removed at Callao had recovered and that it was not a case of plague.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 21 and 23, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 3 was considerably higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.8 per thousand of the population, thus being also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.1 per thousand. The following cities showed a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely, Charlottenburg (with 15.2), Schöneberg (with 11.5), Hanover, Crefeld, Barmen, Essen, Dortmund, and Düsseldorf. On the other hand, the following cities showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, namely, Rixdorf (with 23.3), Leipzig, Magdeburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Breslau, and Königsberg. The death rate of London was lower than that of Berlin, but Paris and Vienna had considerably higher rates than this city. The infant death rate rose from 3 per year and thousand last week to 4.5 in the present week. There were registered 98 deaths from tuberculosis, 103 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 47

deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from measles, and 3 deaths from influenza. Finally, 4 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 10 was considerably higher than that for the preceding week and higher than it has been at any time during the past four months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.5 per thousand of the population, and was thus also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.4 per thousand. In spite of the increased mortality of Berlin, however, at least one-half of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than this city, including Breslau, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 28.9), Charlottenburg (with 20.4), Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg, Cologne, Frankfurt on the Main, Munich, and Stuttgart. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely, Nuremberg, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 11.1), and also London, while Paris and Vienna had a higher death rate than that of this city. The infant death rate rose from 4.5 per year and thousand in the preceding week to 5.7, being thereby somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure, but lower than the Munich and Leipzig rate. There were registered 3 cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 98 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 137 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 39 deaths from cancer, 16 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, 4 deaths from diphtheria, and 2 deaths from influenza. Finally, 3 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, June 24, as follows: Week ended June 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Puerto Barrios so far remains free from infection.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 21	Anselm	42
22	Anselm	42

The steamship Anselm took bills of health at both Puerto Barrios and Livingston.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; some severe forms; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.